Tickets \$10-Halves \$5-Quarters \$2 50.

Making more Prizes than Blanks! BRILLIANT SCHEME.
spiendid prize of \$45,000
do 20,000
do 10,000 1 do 7,000
1 do 5,582
5 prizes of 2,000
10 do 1,500
25 do 1,000
&c. &c. &c.
Tickets \$15—Halves \$7 50—Quarters \$3 75— Eighths \$1 871.

Certificates of packages of 26 Whole tickets \$170 00

Do do 26 Half do 85 00

Do do 26 Quarter do 42 50

Do do 26 Eighth do 21 25

\$35,319! \$10,000! 30 of \$2,000 are \$60,000! VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, For the benefit of Monongalia Academy, Class No. 81, for 1850,

drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, July 20, 1850. SPLENDID SCHEME. 1 prize of \$35,319 1 do 15,000 1 do 10,000

CAPITAL PRIZE \$70,588!
Entitling the lucky holder to \$60,000 Nett. Also
\$35,294 ... Nett \$30,000
\$23,529 ... Nett \$20,000
\$11,764 ... Nett \$10,000
215 Prizes of \$1,176—Nett \$,1000

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the benefit of Monongalia Academy,
Class No. G, for 1850,
To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday,
July 27, 1850.

Whole Tickets \$20-Halves \$10-Quarters \$5-Eighthe \$2 50.
Certificates of packages of 25 whole tickets \$260 00

25 half do 25 quarter do 25 eighth do Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries will re-ceive the most prompt attention, and an official ac-count of each drawing sent, immediately after it is over, to all who order from us.

J. & C. MAURY, Agents, BRILLIANT LOTTERIES, FOR JUNE, 1850.

J. W. MAURY & CO., MANAGERS. \$36,000! \$18,000 ! \$10,000 ! 20 Prizes of \$1,000! VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For the benefit of Monongalia Academy, To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, the 29th of June, 1850.

75 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots!

SPLENDID SCHEME!

Tickets \$10-Halves \$5-Quarters \$2 50

Certificates of packages of 25 Whole tickets \$120 to Do do 25 Half do 60 to Do do 25 Quarter do 30 to Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us.

Address

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BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

RAVENSCROFT COLLEGE,

Columbia, Tennessee.

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Under the control of Bishop Oley and Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The next session will begin on the first Monday in September. Professor Mecleod is head of the bousehold; and will fully carry out the plans by which it is proposed to make a quiet, refined, and affectionate home-circle, promotive alike of moral, mental, and physical culture. In the study-hall and the play-ground, in the dormitories, at table and in the parlor, constant attention will be paid to the habits and manners of the students; and no pains will be spared to supply, as far as possible, all the tender offices of a parent.

TERMS. purpose.

It is confidently hoped that every true friend to the South will aid in procuring subscribers, and forward the names, with the amount subscribed, to some southern representative at Washington, forth-

riptions free of postage.

TERMS: TERMS.

Boarding, lodging, washing, mending, fuel, lights, and tuition in all the classes, English, Machematical and Classical, Modern Languages, &c., \$250 a year, payable half-yearly in advance, one-half on the first of September, and one-half on the

All persons procuring ten names shall be entitled to receive a copy gratis for one year.

A. P. BUTLER,
JACKSON MORTON,
R. TOOMBS,
J. THOMPSON.

half on the first of September, and one-man half on the first of February.

Pupils may be entered at any time, and will be charged accordingly.

Vacation—the months of July and August.

Rt. Rev. Jas. H. Otev, D. D., President.

Anderw J. Polk, esq., Ashwood, Maury co.

JAMES WALKER, esq., Columbia, do.

Rev. E. H. Cressey, Ashwood Rectory, do.

Trustees. ity-Editors and papers friendly to the enterprise will please publish this prospectus, which will entitle them to an exchange with the newspaper. All who comply with this request will send a copy of the paper containing it to the committee.

WASHINGTON, May 25, 1850.

June 1

THE REPUBLIC.

DAILY.

SARSAPARILLA

NEW-YOR

WASHINGTON: MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 24, 1850.

SANDS

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE, June 10, 1850. ON the petition of E. T. Swift, Administrator of the eatate of Alonzo D. Phillips, deceased, formerly of Springfield, Massachusetts, praying for the extension of a patent granted to the said Alonzo D. Phillips, for an improvement in Friction Matches, for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 24th day of October, 1850:

It is ordered, that the said petition he beard at the

Vol. II.

said patent, which takes place on the 24th day of October, 1×50:

It is ordered, that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office, on the first Monday in September next, at 12, m.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the Republic. Intelligencer, and Union, Washington city, D. C.; North American and Gazette, Philatelphia; Tribune, New York; Journal, Providence, R. I.; Republican, Springfield, Mass., once a week for three successive weeks previous to the first Monday in September next. THOS. EWBANK,

Commissioner of Patents.

P. S.—Editors of the above papers will please copy, and send their bills to the Patent office, with a paper containing this notice. June 11—1aw3w

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE

And the British Quarterly Reviews.

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUSSCHIERS!

O'WING to the late revolutions and counter revolutions among the nations of Europe, which have followed each other in such quick succession, and of which "the end is not yet." the leading periodicals of Great Britain have become invested with a degree of interest hitherto unknown. They occupy a middle ground between the hasty, disjointed, and necessarily imperfect records of the newspapers, and the elaborate and ponderous treatises to be furnished by the historian at a future day. The American Publishers, therefore, deem it proper to call renewed attention to these Periodicals, and the very low prices at which they are offered to subscribers. The following is their list, viz:

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW,
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW,
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, and
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.
In these periodicals are contained the views, mod-

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, and
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.
In these periodicals are contained the views, modcrately, though clearly and firmly expressed, of the
three great parties in England—Tory, Whig, and
Radical. "Blackwood" and the "London Quarter'y" are Tory; the "Edinburgh Review," Whig;
and the "Westminster Review," Liberal. The
"North British Review" owes its establishment to
the last great ecclesiastical movement in Scotland,
and is not ultra in its views on any one of the grand
departments of human knowledge; it was originally edited by Dr. Chalmers, and now, since his
death, is conducted by his son-in-law, Dr. Hanna,
associated with Sir David Brewster. Its literary
character is of the very highest order. The "West
minster," though reprinted under that title only, is
published in England under the title of the "Foreign Quarterly and Westminster," it being, in
fact, a union of the two Reviews formerly published
and reprinted under separate titles. It has, therefore, the advantage by this combination of uniting
in one work the best features of both as heretofore
issued.

The above periodicals are reprinted in New York.

issued.

The above periodicals are reprinted in New York, immediately on their arrival by the British steamers, in a beautiful clear type, on fine white paper, and are faithful copies of the originals, Blackwood's Magazine being an exact fac-simile of the Edinburgh edition.

burgh edition.

TERMS.

For any one of the four Reviews, \$3.00 per annum for any two, do 5.00 "

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For all four of the Reviews, \$3.00 \text{ or } 100 \text{ or } 1000 \text{ or } 10

PREMIUMS.

Consisting of back volumes of the following val-

at \$10, will receive three premium volumes.

Consecutive Premium volumes will be furnished when practicable, but, to prevent disappointment, subscribers are requested to order as many different works for premiums as they may require volumes.

Four copies of any or all of the above works will be sent to one address on payment of the regular subscription for three—the fourth copy being

260 00 gratis.

130 00

* No premiums will be given where the above 65 00 allowance is made to clubs, nor will premiums in any case be furnished, unless the subscription money is paid in full to the publishers, without

recourse to an agent.

(C3-Remittances and communications should be always addressed, post paid, or franked, to the Publishers.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., Publishers. 79 Fulton street, New York, Entrance 54 Gold st

PROSPECTUS

"THE SOUTHERN PRESS." "THE SOUTHERN PRESS."

A Congress, Senators and Representatives, have constituted the undersigned a committee to superintend the establishment of a Southern Press at Washington city, to be devoted to the exposition and detence of southern rights and institutions, the dissemination of correct information as to northern policy, and the course of political affairs generally, without reference to the old party lines of Whig and Democrat. Arrangements are now in progress promptly to insure the issue of such a paper, under the title of

"The Southern Press," for the conduct of which suitable editors have been engaged, who will also receive the aid of a number of eminent and able contributors.

There will be both a TRI-WEERLY and a WEERLY

There will be both a TRI-WEEKLY and a WEEKLY issue, the latter to contain substantially the same matter as the former, and intended to reach those points of the country whose manifacilities are limited.

A DAILY issue will be added hereafter, should it be deemed advisable or necessary by the press and people of the southern Sixtes.

The paper will not be exclusively political, but will embrace on its broad sheet the general news of the day, domestic and foreign, by mail and telegraph, commercial and agricultural intelligence, literary criticisms, original essays, literary and miscelaneous; and, in short, all those items of general interest the collected aggregate of which constitutes the interesting and valuable newspaper. Great care will be taken to give full and correct reports of the proceedings and debates in both houses of Congress, as well as the action of the local legislatures on the southern question.

A limited number only of advertisements will be received, the main object being to furnish a large amount of reading matter.

The paper will be printed on a sheet equal in size to those of the other Washington papers, and the quaterial will be procured especially for the purpose.

It is confidently hoped that every true friend to

Postmasters are authorized by law to remit sub-

MONTGOMERY'S PATENT TUBLIAR
BOILER.

THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC IS IN
vited to this valuable improvement. Experiments the past year on boats, both in Salt and Fresh
water, as also for land purposes, have fully tested
its superior qualities as a steam generator, and the
great saving of fuel, weight and space occupied,
over any buller now in use.

over any boiler now in use.

These Boilers can be seen in operation at Messrs. HECKER & BRO'S, Flour Mills, 201 Cher

ry street.

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MOTT & AYRES, Foundry, foot 25th street, N. K.

ATLANTIC DOCK, Brooklyn.

A. W. METCALF, 63 and 65 Centre street.

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N. B. STARBUCK'S Foundry, Troy, New

York.

SMITH & CURLETT, Baltimore.
READING DEPOT, Reading, Pa.
And on board steamboats JONAS C. HEARTT and
EDWARD PAYSON, foot of Liberty street, N. Y.,
and towboat JOHN P. WHITNEY, New Orleans.
For further information apply to
JAMES MONTGOMERY and
SAMUEL WARD,
15 South William street, New York.
June 20—tf

J. H. TATUM, ARTIST.
STUDIO in the Capitol, near the Library of the
House of Representatives.
Lovers of Art are requested to call and examine

A CARD.—The subscriber, a member of the former Commission on Mexican claims, will be in Washington in the course of the month of November, and offers his services to claimants under the treaty. He will attend to any other business with which he may be trusted, especially from the South. Those desirous of obtaining his services will please to address Andrew Wylie, esq., Washington city.

Nov. 5—dtf H. M. BRACKENRIDGE.

WANTED.—By a Lady every way competent to teach Music on the Piano Forte and Guitar, a situation in some Seminary south or west, though the former would be preferred. She has much experience in her profession, having been employed in several of the most respectable Seminaries. The most unquestionable references given as to character and capacity.

Any communication addressed, post-paid, to O. P., Washington city post-office, will be promptly attended to.

Feb. 19tf

JOURDAN W. MAURY.
STOCK, Money, and Exchange Broker. Office on Pennsylvania avenue, next door east of Coleman's Hotel, Washington city.
Uncurrent notes bought and sold at best rates.
Stecks bought and sold.
Notes and drafts collected.

J. ATWOOD, PORTRAIT PAINTER. Will remain in Washington during the sessio of Congress. His Studio is in room No. 47, basement of the Capitol. Feb. 4—tf

BANK OF THE METROPOLIS STOCK
Apply to
JOURDAN W. MAURY,
May 2
One door east of National Hotel WILLARD'S HOTEL. THE THE NEW YORK OF THE NEW YO

BROWN'S HOTEL. T. P. & M. BROWN, PROPRIETORS, Pa. Avenue, between 6th and 7th streets. WASHINGTON, D. C.

Consisting of back volumes of the following valuable works, viz:

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Any one subscribing to Blackwood, or to one of the Reviews, at \$3 a year, or to any two of the Periodicals, at \$5, will receive teve of the Periodicals, at \$7 a year, or to the four Reviews, at \$8, will receive two premium volumes as above.

A subscriber to Blackwood and threw Reviews, at \$9 a year, or to the four Reviews, and \$9 a. m. daily, except Sunday.

From Baltimore at 6 a. m., and 5 p. m. daily, and 9 a. m. daily, except Sunday.

From Baltimore at 6 a. m., and 5 p. m. daily, and 9 a. m. daily, except Sunday.

T. P. & M. BROWN'S HOTEL.

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Pa. Avenue, between 6th and 7th streets.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

June 13—tf

OFFICE OF TRANSPORTATION,
Washington and Baltimore R. R. Company.
Prom Baltimore at 6 a. m., and 5 p. m. daily, and 9 a. m. daily, except Sunday.

From Baltimore at 6 a. m., and 5 p. m. daily, and 9 a. m. daily, except Sunday.

T. H. PARSONS, Agent.

STEAMBOAT NOTICE. THE splendid, swift, new steam-boat THOMAS COLLYER is on-her route plying between Alexan-dria and Washington. Passengers in Washington will take the best-looking coach,

with the flag with the stars and stripes; by so do ing you will connect with the fast boat. Running time about twenty-five minutes.

June 20—d JOB CORSON, Captain. STEAMBOAT NOTICE.

THE safe and commodious boats, PHENIX and JOSEPH JOHN-SON, continue to ply between washinton and Alexandria in onnexion with an Omnibus in Washington. Passage on the boat and Omnibus, 187 cents. June 19—dtf

S. SHINN, Agent.

FOR NORFOLK. The steamer OSCEOLA, having undergone thorough repairs, has resumed her trips to the above place. Leaving Washington every THURSDAY, at 9 o'clock, a. m.; returning, leaves Norfolk every FRIDAY, at 4 o'clock, p. m. Touching at Cone river and the usual landings on the Potomac.

Passage and fare, \$5.

FOR BALTIMORE. THE OSCEOI A leaves Washington for Baltimore every SUNDAY, at 7 o'clock, a. m. Returning, in Touching, going and returning, at Leonard Town, Md., Cone river, Va., and the usual land-

mgs on the Potomac.
Mar. 28—dlw&3taw J. MITCHELL, Captain. ALEXANDRIA ACADEMY. ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA.

THE course of study embraces the Ancient and the Modern Languages, Mathematics, and Natural Science. Courses of Lectures on Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and Astronomy, are delivered during the year. The school-room, recitation, and lecture-rooms are all handsomely furnished. The Institution is supplied with a complete Philosophical and Chemical apparatus, and every other requisite for thorough and extensive study. Terms, for board, washing, fuel and lights, with tuition in Latin, Greek, and Mathematics, §150 per annum. For further information address Oct. 1-tf R. L. BROCKETT, Principal.

PHILIP BARTON KEY will attend to any business he may be entrusted with before either of the Courts of this District; and will also attend to the prosecution of Claims before Congress and the Departments. Office on C street.

July 17—tf

WAGNER & HIGGINS. WHOLESALE
Manufacturers of fine Rosewood, Walnut,
and Mahogany Tete à Tete, Sweep-back, Gothic,
and other rich Antique and Modern Furniture.
Store, 208 Bowery; factory, Nos. 94, 6 and 8,
Attorney street, New York. April 18—d3m

FUME BATHS.

TO all who are afflicted with Rheumatic com-plaints we would say, go and try DR. EMER. SON'S SULPHUR FUME BATHS, at Copp's Pavilion, on Louisiann avenue, near Sixth street. The pe-culiarities of it are such that it cures effectually this complaint. Also all other diseases of a Chronic nature, such as Scrofula, Gout, diseases of the skin, joints. &c.

joints, &c.
Galvanic and Electro-Magnetic Electricity.
Dr. Emerson still continues to apply these important remedial agents to such diseases and such cases as indicate their usefulness.
Aug. 22—2aw f

MISS E. B. SCOTT. Aluste Lessons on Piano and Guitar.

A PPLICATION to be made at Mrs. DUVALL'S,
on Missouri avenue, corner of 4½ street, Wasningron, D. C. After the experience Miss Scorr has
had in teaching in Seminaries, both South and
West, she is confident she will give satisfaction to who favor her with their patronage.



Extract from the speech of the Hon. V. E. Howard, of Texas, against the admission of California and the dismemberment of Texas: delivered in the House of Representatives, June 11, 1850, in the Committee of the Whole on the California Message.

OR THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CURE OF ALL

Valencia.

"Art. 10. The county of Valencia comprises Va-

lencia. ernor, that he may carry it into execution. "JESUS MARIA GALLEGAS,

"JUAN BAPTISTA VIGIL Y MARIS, Secretary. "By virtue of the premises, that this act be puished, circulated, and made known to all whom

"Palace of the Government, Santa Fé.
"MARIANO MARTINEZ.
"JOSE FELIX JUBIA, Secretary.

Now, the most southern of these towns on the east bank of the Rio Grande, Parida, is piaced on the accurate map of Aberi, north of degree 34, and the most southern on the west side. Luis Lop. z, a few mines south of that line. All south of that is left out of the jurisdiction of New Mexico, for the plain reason that this department had no claim to it under the Mexican organization. This decree, although not brinding on Fexas, would be conclusive, without any thing further, upon the people of New Mexico; but in their plan of a territorial government they have expr. saily railfied it, and do not

sive, without any thing further, upon the people of New Mexico; but in their plan of a territorial government they have expr. saly ratified it, and do not set up any claim beyond it. They say:

"Sec. 7. Until the legislative power otherwise direct, the territory of New Mexico shall retain the division of counties and districts established by the decree of t e department of New Mexico, of June 17th, 1849." (1844)

This shows that the people of New Mexico not only have no possession, but assert no claim below the 34th. Ano yet the Senator claims all below, as far as 29] degrees, as the present territory and possessions of New Mexico. Mr. Benjamin E. Edwards, a lawyer and excellent Spanish scholar, residing in San Antonio, who examin d this subject in the archives at El Paso, writes thus in relation to the boundary of New Mexico:

"If it should be decided that New Mexico is entitled to a separate existence, either under a territorial government or otherwise, an attempt will no doubt be made to establish her southern boundary somewhere in the vicinity of El Paso, as it has been laid down on almost all the maps published in the United States, and tacitly recognised by Mexico in the treaty of Guadalupe, where reference is made to Disturnell's map as a correct authority. This, however, is far from being the true boundary of New Mexico, as can be shown by documents in existence in the archives of Chihushua and El Paso. By these, it appears that the line cro-ses or lawes the east bank of the Rio Grande at a point in front of the mountain (designated as one of the landmarks) which forms the southern limit of the 'Jornada del Muerto.' Thence it rons in a direction a hille north of cast to the 'Cerro Redondo,' a remarkable dome shaped mountain; thence, almost in the same direction, to the 'Sierra Capital,' or 'Cerro Blanco,' which as its name signifies, is the most prominent peak in that region of country; thence, so far as I could discover, due east to the or 'Cerro Bianco,' winch, as is in an the most profitment peak in that region of country; thence, so far as I could discover, due east to the Pecos. From the Sierra Capital, I could not as er-Pecos. From the Sierra Capital, I could not as ertain that there existed any prominent landmark, though it is probable, if I could have pursued my investigations further, some such would have come to light, as the Mexicans seem to have pursued the same system in public as in private affairs, of making natural objects the indications of boundary to land or territory. I have in my possession a copy of a grant of land made within the jurisdiction of the State of Chihachua in the time of the Emperor, under the coloniation law of the Junta Constitutional' of 1823. This land lies some distance above the line claimed by New Mexico, and has always been acknowledged as beionging to Chihachua."

strip, New Mexico extending to the 101 parallel of longitude, and again cites Humboldt; and again his author contradicts him, and shows that New Mexico is the narrow strip. According to Black's translation, Humboldt says of New Mexico: "This province is from south to north 175 leagues in length, and from east to west from 30 to 50 leagues in breadth; and in its territorial extent, therefore, is much less than people of no great information in reographical matters are apt to suppose even in that country." And he might have added, much less than some persons in this country of great pretensions to geographical knowledge "are apt to suppose."

delivered in the House of Representatives, June 11, 1850, in the Committee of the Whole on the California Message.

In connexion with the boundaries of New Mexico, of, feel constrained to notice a speech of the Senior of Constrained to notice a speech of the Senior of Constrained to notice a speech of the Senior of Constrained to notice a speech of the Senior of Constrained to notice a speech of the Senior of Constrained to notice a speech of the Senior of Constrained to notice a speech of the Senior of Constrained to notice a speech of the Senior of Constrained to notice a speech of the Senior of Constrained to notice a speech of the Senior of Constrained to the Intelligencer of this mention of the Business of the Victoria of Constrained to the Rio San Saba, a branch of the Rio Colorado of Yeas, in Dorth latitude 291, and the control the Rio Colorado of Yeas, in Dorth latitude 292 and the control of the Senior of the Senior of Constrained to the Rio San Saba, a branch of the Rio Colorado of Yeas, in Dorth latitude 292 and the Colorado of Yeas, in Dorth latitude 292 and the Colorado of Yeas, in Dorth latitude 292 and the Colorado of Yeas, in Dorth latitude 292, and the Colorado of Yeas, in Dorth latitude 292 and the Colorado of Yeas, in Dorth latitude 292 and the Colorado of Yeas, in Dorth latitude 292, and the Colorado of Yeas, in Dorth latitude 292, and the Colorado of the Victoro, and John Latitude 292, and the Colorado of Henry Latitude 292, and the Colorado

THE TITLE OF TEXAS.

THE TITLE OF TEXAS.

It is not my purpose to enter again into the argument as to the title of Texas to the source of the Rio Grande. I shall content myself with repeating, briefly, some of the most prominent facts in the history of the title. It rests, 1. On the treaty with Sauta Anna, in 1836, which is a good treaty, because ratified by his generals, who were not prisoners of war; and Fhisola had power to treat by express authority of his government; and Mexico having taken the benefits of the treaty, could not, under the law of nations, repudiate it.

2. On the act of the Texas Congress of December, 1836, under which her independence was ac-

under the law of nations, repudiate it.

2. On the act of the Texas Congress of December, 1836, under which her independence was acknowledged by the United States and the other powers, all of which are, by that recognition, estopped from denying her boundary. It was an essential element of her nationality.

3. The convention between this Government and the Republic of Texas of 1835, carried out by the act of the United States Congress of 1839, makes the former boundary between the United States and Mexico the future boundary between the United States and Texas, which is the very boundary of the Texas act of 1836 and the treaty with Santa Anna. The convention declares:

"The treaty of limits, made and concluded on the 12th day of January, 1828, between the United States of America on the one part, and the United Mexi an States on the other, is binding upon the Republic of Texas, the same having been entered into at a time when Texas formed a part of said United States; and whereas it is deemed proper and expedient, in order to prevent future disputes and collisions between the United States and Texas, in regard to the boundary between the two countries, as DESIGNATED by that SAID TREATY, that a POATON of the same should be run and marked without unnecessary delay," &c.

It was then provided that commissioners "should

in the event of annexation, will be our western border."

Thus this government took possession of the Rio Grande country in the name of Texas, asserting it as the frontier of that State.

5. It is well known that Mr. Donaldson, pending the negotiation of annexation, and during the session of the Texas convention which consummated it, gave repeated assurances to the authorities of Texas that the United States would not only recognise, but maintain, the title of Texas. In his letter to this Government of the 11th of July, 1845, he mays:

"The boundary of Texas, as defined by her statutes, runs up the Rio Grande from its mouth, in the sea, to its source, cutting off portions of Tamautpas, Coshuita, and New Mexico. Ab ve the point on the Rio Grande, where it enters New Mexico, there has been no occupancy by Texas; and it is

quered New Mexico, and held it by title of conquest. Such is not the fact. General Kearney, in his first speech to the people of New Mexico, August 15, 1546, at Vegas, as found in Emory's report, de-

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC. NINTH STREET,

NEAR PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

ADVERTISING. Advertise ments will be inserted in THE REPUBLIC at the usual rates of the other papers published in Washington.

A deduction will be made to those who advertis by the year. THE TRI-WEEKLY REPUBLIC WILL BE ISSUED EVERY

TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY. THE WEEKLY REPUBLIC WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

This appears by his special message of July, 1848, in which it is quoted as follows:

in which it is quoted as follows:

"In answer to a letter from the Governor of Texas, date J on the 4th of January, 1847, the Se retary of State, by my direction, informed him in a letter of the 12th of February, 1847, that in the President's annual message of December, 1846, 'You have already perceived that New Mexico is at present in the temporary occupation of the troops of the United States, and the government over it is military in its character. It is merely such a government as must exist under the laws of nations and of war, to preserve order and protest the rights of the inhabstants, and will cease on the conjusion of a treaty of peace with Mexico. Nothing,

rnment as must exist under the laws of nations and of war, to preserve order and protect the rights of the inhabitants, and will cease on the conclusion of a treaty of peace with Mexico. Nothing, therefore, can be more certain than that this tempoary government, resulting from necessity, can never our outly affect the right which the President be heves to be justly asserted by Texas to the whole territory on this side of the Rio Grande, whenever the Mexican claim to it shall have been extinguished by treaty."

Without a violation of all law and justice, this possession cannot now be set up against Texas.

7. The title of Texas was asserted by the declaration of war by Congress, that a start of war existed by Mexico, which consisted only in Mexican soldiers crossing the Rio Grande and committing hostilities near its banks. To deny the title now is to change the character of the war into one of aggression and conquest, and bring unmerited reproach upon the country.

S. Pending the negonations for peace with Mexico, our commissioner, Mr. Trist, asserted the Texas title, and said: "Until ascertained by a compact or agreement, definitive or provisional, between the United States with reference to the national obligation to protect their territory from invasion, could be none other than that tery boundary which had been asserted by Texas herself." This assertion was carried into the treaty with Mexico, by attaching to the treaty and making a part of it, a map which conformed exactly to the claims of Texas, and placed New Mexico on the west bank of the Rio Grande. This is absolutely conclusive of the question. It was the intention of Mexico, in this treaty to redeem her faith pled ged to Texas in the treaty to redeem her faith pled ged to Texas and solventing to the treaty with the United States in their andress to their countrymen.

"The intention (say the commissioners) of making the Bravo a limit, has been announced by the clearest signs for the last twelve years; and it would have been impossible at the present da

In this state General Ta lor found it, when, in the early part of last year, he entered there by order of his Government."

9. Texas being admitted into the Union with certain and specified boundaries, Congress has no more power to legislate upon or disturb them than those of any other State, any further than it is given by the resolutions of nunexation. Congress has no more power over the boundaries of a State of the Union than those of a foreign State. This is the settled doctrine of the country, and was asserted even by Colonel Bernon; in debate in the Senate, on the 14th May, 1848, he said: "The Republic of Texas acts by its name, and passes itself to us in the whole extent of all the limits and boundaries which it asserts to be its own."

In his remarks on the joint resolutions for the ann xation of Texas, February 5, 1843, Colonel Bernon declared, "In fact, when once admitted as a State, she can never be reduced without her consent. The Constitution forbids it." This was his construction of the compact of the resolutions of annexation.

This compact gave to this Government but one power, that of negotiating the boundary with Mexico. That power would have been extinguished by the treaty in removing the possibility of a question of boundary with Mexico, if the treaty had been silent on the subject. But the treaty settled the question of boundary with Mexico, if the treaty had been silent on the subject. But the treaty settled the correspondent of the compact of the treaty had been silent on the subject. But the treaty settled the exercised in a particular manner, that is, by the treaty-making power. It did not pertain to Congress.

10. It is quite preposterous to assert that the Uni-

gress.

10. It is quite preposterous to assert that the Uni 10. It is quite preposicrous to assert that the United States, while acting as the negotiator and trustee of Texas, could have acquired the subject matter in opposition to the title of Texas, either by the treaty or otherwise. To impute such an intention to this Government is to charge it with an act which could be could be could be such as the could be such as a contract could be such as a contract of could be such as a contract account.

as Designated by that same freaty, that a point of the same should be run and marked without unnecessary delay." &c.

It was then provided that commissioners "should proceed to run and mark that portion of the said boundary which extends from the mouth of the Sabine, where that river enters the Gulf of Mexico, to the Red river."

The convention further provided, among other things, "and that the remaining portion of the said boundary line shall be run and marked at such time hereafter as may said the convention was made with reference to the act of the Texas Congress of 1836. It is a clear and express recognition of the whole boundary of Texas of equal dignity with a treaty. The opponents of the Texas the always remember to forget this compact. In the celebrated case of Rhode Island and Massachusetts, it was held that where States once agreed on a line it was binding, and when a river was mentioned in a compact as boundary, it was roled to mean the river in its whole extent. The rule applies with much greater force in this instance. If there were nothing is hease but this convention, it would be lorever concurse against the United States.

4. Pending the negotistion for annexation, the Secretary of War instructed General Taylor by order of the 18th of June, 1945, which was in substance repeated on the 30th of July:

"The point of your utilimate destination is the western frontiers of Texas, where you will select and occupy, on or near the Rio Grande, such a set as will consist with the health of the troops, and will be best adapted to reped in advance, and protex which in the event of annexation, will be our western border."

Thus this government took possession of the Rio Grande, such a set as will consist the compact to the provision of the compact to the control of a control of a control of the compact to the control of a control of the compact to the control of the control of the control of the control of the control o

adverse possession. Was any ore so obtuse as to assert that the United States could acquire it in opposition to Maine?

11. The resolutions of annexation, in terms, fix the boundary with mathematical precision as to all the country south of 36° 30°, and sufficient morth of it for at least one State. They provide for new States, and declare, "And in such Seate or States as shall be formed out of said territory north of said compromise line, (36° 30°) lavery or involuntary servitude (except toe crime) shall be prohibited."

This is a divisuation that the country north of that line, sufficient for a State, belongs to, and is rightfully is cluded within, the limits of Texas. A title with such a boundary would be sufficiently certain to authorize a recovery in ejectim in between private litigants. A surveyor could go upon the ground and set up the metes and bounds. As to all below 36° 30°, it is utterly impossible that there can be any dispute about lines. In his speech of yesterday, Colonel Benton anys:

"The Missouri compromise line was a curtailment of slave territory; the Texas annexation resolutions were the same."

How could the Texas resolutions be a curtail-

utes, runs up the Rio Grande from its mouth, in the sea, to its source, cutting off portions of Tamastic pas, Coahuita, and New Mexico. Ab ve the point on the Rio Grande, where it enters New Mexico, there has been no occupancy by Texas; and it is obvious, so tar as that region is concerned, no military movement could have taken it out of the category in which it is left by the terms of our joint resolution. So, whatever may have been the success of the attempt to drive the Mexicans from Loredo and other lower points, the difficulty would have remained the same in regard to the extensive Santa Fé region ab.ve.

"But, while from such views I encouraged no aggressive movement on the part of Texas to take forcible possession of the Rio Grande, I have nevertheless omitted no opportunity of satisfying all parties here that the United States tooud in good fast maintain the claim, and that I had every reason to believe they would do so successfully."

Such were the solemn assurances and pledges of this Government, through its accredited minister, pending the negotiation. They are a part of the compact, and prove conclusively its intent and meaning. Can this Government disregard them now?

6. It has been said that the United States conquered New Mexico, and held it by title of conquest.

tain that there existed any prominent landmark, though it is probable, if I could have pursued my investigations further, some such would have come to light, as the Mexicans seem to have pursued the same system in public as in private affairs, of making natural obje, is the indications of boundary to land or territory. I have in my possession a copy of a grant of land made within the jurisdiction of the State of Chihrahua in the time of the Emperor, under the colomication law of the 'Junta Constitutional' of 1823. This land lies some distance above the line claimed by New Mexico, and has always been acknowledged as belonging to Chihrahua."

The people of New Mexico, in their plan of a territorial government, or rather instructions to their delegate, Mr. Smith, have declared that they are bounded on the east by the State of Texas. Colonel Beaton admits that Texas owns territory there which is not in dispute, but says it is a narrow

IN QUART BOTTLES.

DISEASES ARISING PROM AN IMPURE STATE

OF THE BLOOD OR HABIT OF

Scrofula, or King's Evil; Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions; Pimples, or Pustules on the Fuee; Blotches; Biles; Chronic Sore Eyes; Ring Worm, or Tetter; Scald Head; Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints; Stubborn Ulcers; Syphilitic Symotoms; Sciatica, or Lumbago; and diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury; Acitities, or Dropsy; Exposure, or Imprudence in Life; also, Chronic Constitutional Disorders.

This medicine has acquired a very extended and established reputation wherever it has been used, based entirely on its own merits, which its superior efficacy has alone sustained. The unfortunate victim of hereditary disease, with swollen glands, contracted sinews, and bones half carious, has been restored to health and vigor. The scrofulous patient, covered with ulcers, losthsome to himself and his attendants, has been made whole. Hundreds of persons, who had greaned hopelessly for years under cutaneous and glandular disorders, chronic rheumatism, and many other complaints springing from a derangement of the secretive organs and the circulation, have been raised as it were from the rack of disease, and now, with regenerated constitutions, gladly testify to the efficacy of this inestimable preparation.

"TRUTH IS STRANGER THAN FICTION."

The attention of the reader is called to the fol-

chronic rheumatism, and many other complaints springing from a derangement of the secretive organs and the circulation, have been raised as it were from the rack of disease, and now, with regenerated constitutions, gladly testify to the efficacy of this inestimable preparation.

"TRUTH IS STRANGER THAN FICTION."

The attention of the reader is called to the following astonishing cure, effected by the use of Sands' Sarsaparilla:

This is to certify that I have a colored woman who has been afflicted for the last five years with scrofula, and all the remedies I used had no effect in arresting the progress of the complaint; on the contrary, she constantly grew worse; and after expending between \$70 and \$80 with physicians, besides using other popular remedies without success, till the disease had eaten away the cartilage of her nose, made its appearance on various parts for brown brown and finally commenced its ravages in the roof of her mouth.

In this dreadful situation, with the prospect of death staring her in the face, I stated her case to Dr. Discosway, the agent for Sands' Sarsaparilla in Newbern, N. C., by whom I was advised to use that article; and to my surprise, and that of my surprise, and that Sands' Sarsaparilla:

This is to certify that I have a colored woman who has been afflicted for the last five years with scrofula, and all the remedies I used had no effect in arresting the progress of the complaint; on the contrary, she constantly grew worse; and after expending between \$70 and \$80 with physicians, besides using other popular remedies without success, till the disease had eaten away the cartilage of her nose, made its appearance on various parts of her body, and had finally commenced its ravages in the roof of her mouth.

In this dreadful situation, with the prospect of death staring her in the face, I stated her case to Dr. Disosway, the agent for Sands' Sarsaparilla in Newbern, N. C., by whom I was advised to use that article; and to my surprise, and that of my neighbors, to whom her case was known, after using four and a half bottles, she was restored to perfect health, and that in the space of three weeks, and was able to work in two weeks from the time she commenced taking it.

In witness of the truth of this statement I have bereunto affixed my name, this 19th day of September, 1847.

Mouth of Neuse River, Craven co., N. C.

Baileysburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1845.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sanne: Before I commenced using your Sarsaparilla, my sufferings were almost past expression; my throat was completely ulcerated, I had a dreadful cough, and there were frequently weeks together that I could not speak above a whisper; and besides, the inflammation from my throat extended to my head, so that my hearing was very much impaired. After taking

the sarsaparilla a short time, my heath improved, and my throat is now well; I am as free from cough and tightness of the chest as ever I was, and can hear quite distinctly. My throat has been well about three months, the cure of which has been effected entirely by the use of your Sarsaparilla. Your friend, LOUISA R. BEVAN.

The following testimonial to the value of the Sarsaparilla is from the Rev. Luther Wright, aged 26 years. Congregational minister, residing at Wo-

76 years, Congregational minister, residing at Wo-WOBURN, (Mass.,) March 30, 1846. MESSER. SANDS-Gentlemen: From what I have experienced, and from the information I have recently received from a number of persons of high respectability who have used your Sarsaparilla, I have not the least doubt but that it is a most valuable medicine, and that the nomerous certificates you have received of its efficacy are fully sustained by experience, and although its reputation and utilyou have received of its efficacy are fully austained by experience, and although its reputation and util-ity are very extensive, and stand in no need of my humble efforts to increase them, I want all who are afflicted by disease to become acquainted with the efficacy and power of your valuable medicine. I am, gentlemen, gratefully and very respectful-ly, yours,

ly, yours,

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A.
B. & D. SANDS, Druggists and Chemists, 100 Fulton street, corner of William, New York. Sold
also by druggists generally throughout the United
States and Canadas. Price \$1 per bottle; six bot-

tles for \$5.
For sale by CHARLES STOTT & Co.; also, R. S.
PATTERSON, Washington, D. C.
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Stands, Imposing Stones, &c. &c., constantly on
hand, and every article necessary for a complete
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on the most favorable terms. Printers, publishers
and others, wishing to establish a Newspaper,
Book or Job Office, will be furnished with an estimate for the same, in detail, if desired. Machinery mate for the same, in detail, if desired. Machinery made to order or drawings. Iron and Brass Castings to order. They also manufacture superior cast-steel mill, pit, cross-cut, circular and other Saws, a supply of which they keep constantly on hand.

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Jan. 26—tf

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GENERAL LAND AGENTS, GEORGE B. SARGENT. June 30-dtf

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c. o. LOOMIS, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, 9-19* PITTSBURG, PENN.

SORE THROAT.

The following is an extract from a letter received from Mrs. Bevan, who had been afflicted severally years with Scrofulous Ulcere, Dyspepsia, &c., and recently an affection of the throat and chest:

Baileysburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1845.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sanne: Before I commenced using your Sarsaparilla, my sufferings were almost past expression; my throat was completely ulcerated, I had a dreadful cough, and there were frequently weeks together that I could not speak above a whisper; and besides, the inflammation from my throat extended to my head, so that my

"Southeastern district."

Lean the map of the author in opposition to his text?

Upon the subject of the civil divisions of New Mexico, Lieut. Abert procured from the State department in Santa Fê, and published in his report, the following decree circulated by the governor of that department, issued in 1844, and extracted by the department assembly, and which has the force of law in Mexican jurisprudence:

"Marino Marino Marino de Lejaza, brevet brigadier general, and constitutional governor of the department assembly of the department has agreed to decree the following:

"Marino Marino Santa Fê, and published in his report, the following decree circulated by the governor of that department; issued in 1844, and extracted by the department assembly, and which has the force of law in Mexican jurisprudence:

"Marino Marino Santa Fê, and published in his report, the following decree circulated by the governor of that department, issued in 1844, and extracted by the department assembly, and which has the force of law in Mexican jurisprudence:

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